

Consumer Product Safety Commission

§ 1112.3

Subpart C—Audit Requirements for Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies

- 1112.30 What is the purpose of this subpart?
- 1112.31 Who is subject to these audit requirements?
- 1112.33 What must an audit address or over and who conducts the audit?
- 1112.35 When must an audit be conducted?
- 1112.37 What must a third party conformity assessment body do after an audit?
- 1112.39 What records should a third party conformity assessment body retain regarding an audit?

Subpart D—Adverse Actions: Types, Grounds, Allegations, Procedural Requirements, and Publication

- 1112.41 What are the possible adverse actions the CPSC may take against a third party conformity assessment body?
- 1112.43 What are the grounds for denial of an application?
- 1112.45 What are the grounds for suspension of CPSC acceptance?
- 1112.47 What are the grounds for withdrawal of CPSC acceptance?
- 1112.49 How may a person submit information alleging grounds for adverse action, and what information should be submitted?
- 1112.51 What are the procedures relevant to adverse actions?
- 1112.53 Can the CPSC immediately withdraw its acceptance of the accreditation of a third party conformity assessment body?
- 1112.55 Will the CPSC publish adverse actions?

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 110–314, section 3, 122 Stat. 3016, 3017 (2008); 15 U.S.C. 2063.

SOURCE: 77 FR 31084, May 24, 2012, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Purpose and Definitions

§ 1112.1 Purpose.

This part defines the term “third party conformity assessment body” and describes the types of third party conformity assessment bodies whose accreditations are accepted by the CPSC to test children’s products under section 14 of the CPSA. It describes the requirements and procedures for becoming a CPSC-accepted third party conformity assessment body; the audit requirement applicable to CPSC-accepted third party conformity assessment bodies; how a third party conformity assessment body may volun-

tarily discontinue participation as a CPSC-accepted third party conformity assessment body; the grounds and procedures for withdrawal or suspension of CPSC acceptance of the accreditation of a third party conformity assessment body; and how an individual may submit information alleging grounds for adverse action.

[78 FR 15858, Mar. 12, 2013]

§ 1112.3 Definitions.

Unless otherwise stated, the definitions of section 3 of the CPSA and additional definitions in the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, Public Law 110–314, apply for purposes of this part. The following definitions apply for purposes of this subpart:

Accreditation means a procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that a third party conformity assessment body meets competence requirements to perform specific tasks. Accreditation recognizes a third party conformity assessment body’s technical capability and is usually specific for tests of the systems, products, components, or materials for which the third party conformity assessment body claims proficiency.

Accept accreditation means that the CPSC has positively disposed of an application by a third party conformity assessment body to test children’s products pursuant to a particular children’s product safety rule, for purposes of the testing required in section 14 of the CPSA.

Accreditation body means an entity that:

(1) Accredits or has accredited a third party conformity assessment body as meeting, at a minimum, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005, “General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories,” and any test methods or consumer product safety requirements specified in the relevant notice of requirements issued by the Commission; and

(2) Is a signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation–Mutual Recognition Arrangement.